

Contributions

THE LORD'S SUPPER. No. 5.

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By whom and when was it instituted? Paul says in I Cor. 11, "For I received of the Lord that which also I delivered unto you, how that the Lord Jesus in the night in which he was betrayed took bread; * * *. In like manner also the cup after supper." In these two or three verses several things are brought out: (1) Paul says he received what he delivered from the Lord. Among other things the Lord told him was that the bread and cup came after supper. "Was there a supper, Paul?" "There certainly was." "How do you know, Paul?" "For I received from the Lord that which also I delivered unto you, how (1) the Lord Jesus in the night (2) in which he was betrayed, (3) took bread; * * * (4) In like manner also the cup, (5) after supper." "After what supper?" "Why, the only supper there was with the apostles the night in which the Lord was betrayed. The supper which I have just been telling you how to observe. The supper you have been taking before others in such a greedy manner—the Lord's Supper."

Now, let us look again at these things which Paul says the Lord revealed to him: (1) "The Lord Jesus in the night (2) in which he was betrayed, (3) took bread; and when he had given thanks, he break it," etc. (4) "In like manner also the cup, (5) after supper." Any one can see from this scripture that

(2) The time of the institution of the Lord's Supper is brought out.

Fact one: It was in the night.

Fact two: It was not only in the night but in the night in which he was betrayed. Now our road is easy. There are several ways of determining what night that was. We shall consider one method.

If any dependence can be placed upon John's word as given in his gospel we know that the Lord was crucified on the afternoon of the "preparation of the pass-over." John 19:14. We know also that Jesus was hurried off the cross before the coming in of a new day, (at sunset) which new day was the Sabbath, our Saturday. John 19:31. It is very evident, therefore, that the day before this Sabbath (our Saturday)—the day on which Jesus was crucified was Friday. It is also very evident from a vast amount of testimony, such as John 18:28, that the night of the betrayal was previous to this Friday, or Thursday night. I feel that no other argument need be given. For any one who will explain away one fact will explain away a score of facts just as easily. All such need not facts half so much as an honest heart.

My brother, did you ever read that

"Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example that you should follow in his steps." Did you ever sing, "He the great example is and pattern for me?" Are you following the example of Jesus? Do you observe the Lord's Supper at night as Jesus did, if not, why not? Do you take the bread and cup after supper as Jesus did, if not, why not? In your eating do you "tarry one for another" until all are in readiness as Paul directed, or do two or three of you eat at a time; if not, why not?

Mr. Employer, do you gather around the Lord's table with your employees and sing and pray with them and thus make them feel that you want to do unto others as you would have others do unto you, or do you, when differences arise, send for soldiers to shoot them down? What will you do with Jesus?

HEROISM

MISS ADA BOWERS

Emerson has well said that, "Heroism is obedience to secret impulse of individual character." There is a strong inclination contained in the mind toward which all the thoughts and ambitions of the individual trend. The obedience to these ambitions imparts to us heroism of an individual.

"Self-trust is the essence of heroism." Every one must have confidence in his ability to attain success in the goal which he has in view. There are various ways in which this "self-trust" is acquired.

One of the most general ways of obtaining this inspiration is the reading of books. Alexander Pope, the essayist drew his inspiration from Homer's verse. John G. Whittier imbibed his poetic instinct from a copy of Burns' poems which chanced to fall into his possession. Lives of great men often influence their readers to follow their example. I think the most beautiful illustration that can be given is the pure, noble and loving character of Jesus Christ. There is not one incident in his life which is not worthy of imitation. His life should be the model of every Christian. A very important lesson is taught in the life of Jesus. We should live an upright life so that we may set a good example to those who follow in our footsteps.

Often one has drawn his heroic spirit from a picture hanging on a wall. "I once read of a boy in whose home there was a picture of one of his ancestors. This picture was the boy's object of interest. At his request his mother told the boy about his life and his heroic deeds performed on the sea. After much meditation this boy, too, desired to follow his example and became a great sailor."

Again, a lecture has been the means of igniting a deadened coal and causing

it to burn brightly. In 1874 when Dr. Lewis delivered his impressive address on temperance, at Hillsboro, he probably did not think he was doing much but it was at the close of that meeting that the first temperance crusade was organized and paved the way for Miss Willard, Mrs. Thomson and others to figure as heroines in the temperance cause.

Let us now consider different kinds of heroism. Naturally we first will think of some hero in war. Many men of war have been extolled on the pages of history, as Caesar, Napoleon and Nelson.

Others have figured as heroes or heroines in philanthropy. A notable example is that of Ida A. Lewis, the Grace Darling of America. She has been the means of saving many drowning sailors.

Then there are those who possess a missionary heroism. A most notable illustration of a missionary heroine is that of Mrs. Ann H. Judson. She was the first lady to sacrifice her life that the poor and ignorant heathen at Rangoon, Burmah, might learn of the blessed Savior. Many were her sufferings yet I doubt not that she died happy in that she dared to brave heathendom in order to obey the divine command, "Go and preach the gospel to every creature." May this spirit still continue to grow until we can say in the language of the poet.

"Salvation, Oh, Salvation!
The joyful sound proclaim,
Till earth's remotest nation
Has learned Messiah's name."

And so innumerable examples could be given of Christian heroism. The cruelty endured by the early Christians under the merciless hand of the tyrant Nero. Wm. Tyndale the biblical translator believed that the Bible should be in the hands of the people and in the exclusive keeping of the church. For this conviction he was hunted down by an emissary of the Pope and was strangled and burned at the stake. Pages could be written of those who died martyrs to their faith. But times of terror, war or great events are not essentials for displaying heroism. Many heroic deeds take place at home and even beneath our observant eyes yet we do not look upon it as heroic. The poet says,

"Blessed are those who die for God
And earn the martyr's crown of light;
Yet she who lives for God may
Be a greater conqueror in his sight."

We can not all be heroes and conquerors but we all can do this: we can do what lies before us and in this way make the world better for having lived in it. One day Mrs. Caroline Harrison was driving along in a fine carriage. By the roadside she noticed a ragged boy lying in the mud. She immediately alighted from the carriage and with a beautiful lace handkerchief, gently removed the